

unity, solidarity, universality

Railways and Sustainable Development

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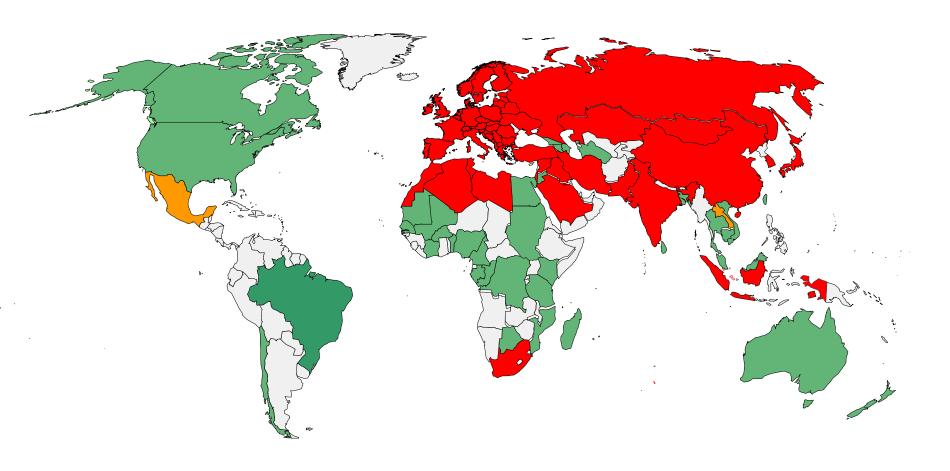


About the UIC & the global rail sector



UIC: The International Union of Railways

200 members worldwide













UIC Mission

Promoting the development of rail transport at world level,
in order to meet challenges
of mobility and sustainable development



> The rail sector employs over 6.3 million people worldwide

This includes:

2 million in China.

1.4 million in India

1.1million in the EU

> Rail investment in 2009

EU railways invested a total of 44 672 million euros

Turkey invested 606 million euros

Korea invested 725 million euros

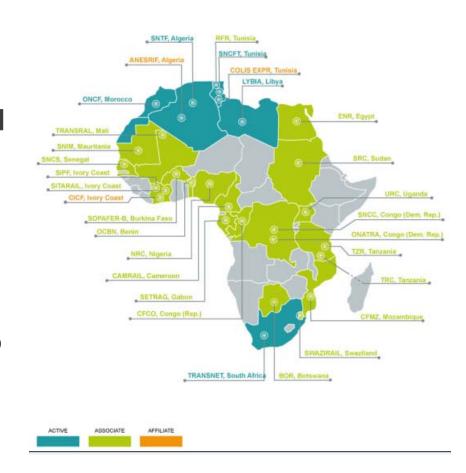
Kazakhstan invested 503 million euros

> Between 2000-2005, global rail freight grew by around 25% and land passenger traffic grew by about 19%



Example of cooperation: African railways

- > UIC Regional Office in Tunis
- > Technical support to African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Union of Railways
- > Strategy Paper with AUC -"Vision 2025 for Railway Development in Africa"
- > Future regional assemblies to look at corridors and training





Rail and sustainable development



Avoid, Shift, Improve

Avoid

Reduce or remove demand for transport through better land-use planning, public transport integration and remote working



Shift

Move to more environmentally friendly modes such as walking, cycling and public transport.



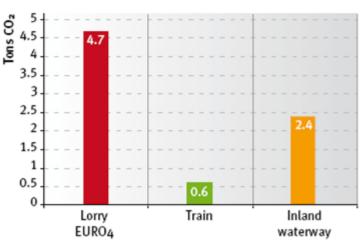
Improve

Improve the environmental performance of transport, by improving the fuel economy and air pollution emissions from road vehicles and railways.



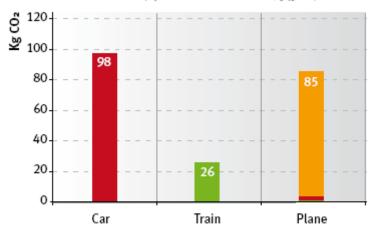
Rail is a low carbon transport mode

Carbon dioxide (100 tons cargo, Basel - Rotterdam, 700 km)



Source: www.ecotransit.org 2008

Carbon dioxide (1 person Berlin - Frankfurt, 545 km)



Note: Plane emissions include travel to and from the airport; they are not increased to take account of the effect of emissions at high altitude.

Source: www.ecopassenger.org 2008

www.ecotransit.org

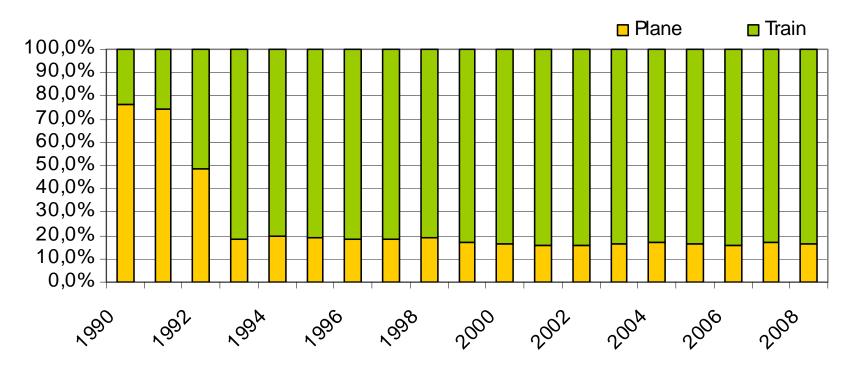
(global carbon footprinting freight)

www.ecopassenger.org

(carbon footprinting passenger Europe)



Case study – high speed Spain



Source: Renfe 2009

> Example AVE Madrid-Sevilla

 Although one third of passengers are induced traffic overall CO2 emissions reduced by 60% on the corridor



Maintaining our environmental advantage – strategy & targets (Europe)

Target 2020

Reduction of specific CO2 emissions from train operation by 30%*

→ Japanese Railways have same objective

Target 2030

Reduction of specific CO2 emissions from train operation by 50%*

→ Russian Railways to reduce emissions by 40%

Vision 2050

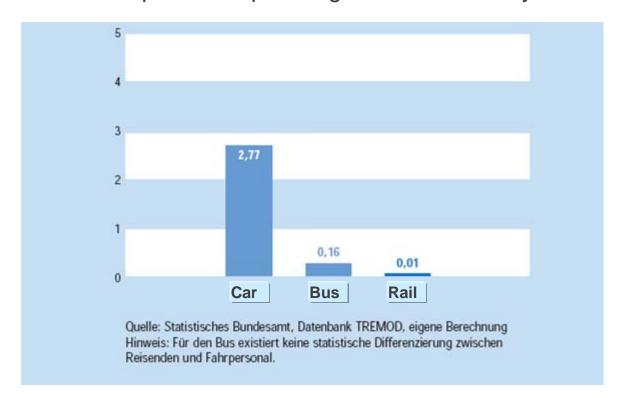
European railways will strive towards carbon-free train operation by 2050

^{*} Base year 1990: measured per passenger-km (passenger service) and gross tonne-km (freight service)



Rail is a very safe transport mode

Casualties per billion passenger-km in Germany 2008



Source: Allianz pro Schiene, Germany 2010



Rail is a resource efficient transport mode



1 HST



129 cars



11 bus



3.5 planes



Declaration on Sustainable Mobility & Transport

- > 18 statements on rail's contribution and commitment to sustainable development
- > So far signed by 40 UIC members already Representing 60% of rail transport worldwide
- > 2012: Rio 20+: First rail sector sustainability report





Conclusions and outlook



Conclusions: Transport and sustainable development

> Rail is...

- a low carbon mode
- a very safe transport mode
- a very resource efficient mass transport system

> Rail has an important social and economic role:

We are a major employer

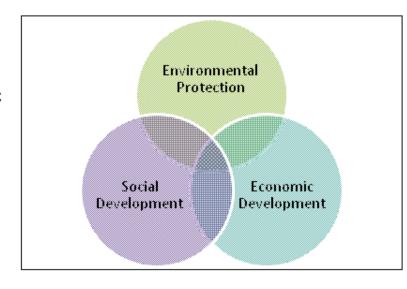
We are key to the movement of freight

We are a solution to traffic congestion

> Rail has an environmental advantage BUT...

We are not complacent

We are working hard to maintain our position!





Outlook – creating sustainable transport systems

- > A sustainable transport system combines the strengths of all transport modes in one integrated system
- > Policies and funding strategies should follow a set of key sustainability indicators for transport
 - Qualified decisions for policy making
 - Qualified decisions for investment
- > Rail is prepared to be the backbone of such sustainable transport systems!



■ ■ Thank you for your kind attention

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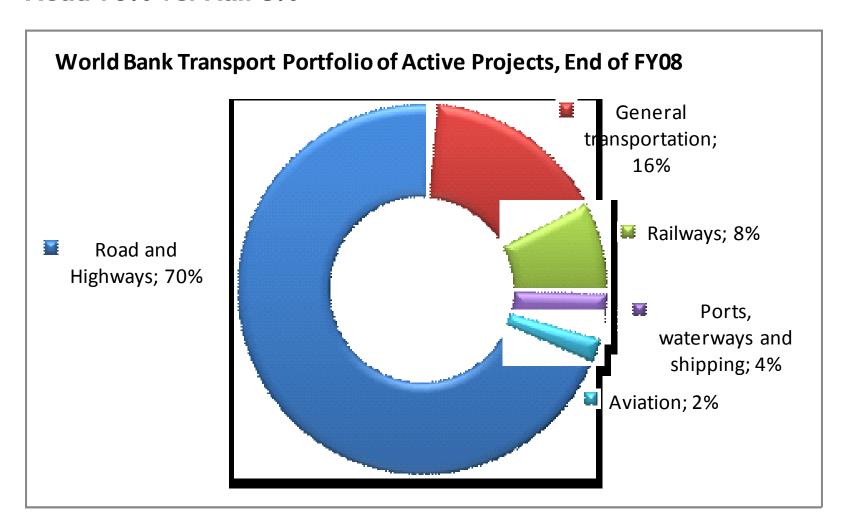


Backup



World Bank Transport funding

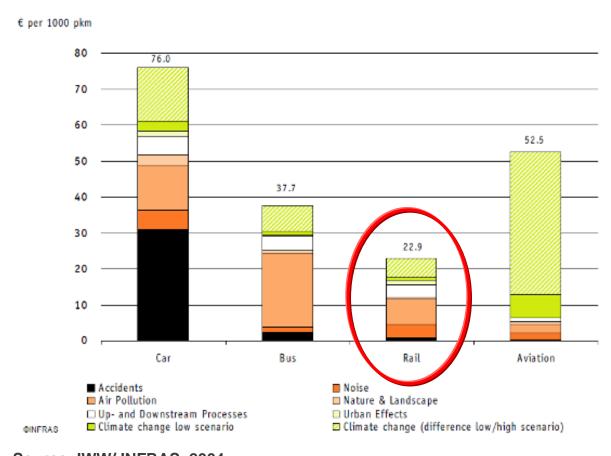
Road 70% vs. Rail 8%





External cost of transport - Europe

Average external costs: passenger transport 2000 (excluding congestion)







Avoid: Reducing the need to travel and better spatial planning

- > Strategies such as remote working are outside our control
- > However, railways do provide input into planning policy so that future developments can be linked to the rail network
- > For example, in China, there are plans to extend railway length to 100,000 kilometers by 2020 an increase of 27,000km compared with 2003.
- > This will form a railway network covering most Chinese cities with a population over 200,000.



Shift: Increasing rail's modal share

- > Moving passengers and freight from road and air to rail can reduce CO2 emissions
- > High-speed rail lines can compete successfully with short-haul aviation and road e.g. Madrid-Seville high speed rail gained 84% market share, reduced private car share by 50%
- > In the last 12 years Germany, the Netherlands, the UK and Sweden have increased the modal share of freight railways at a pace that is more than doubling the increase of total transport volumes.

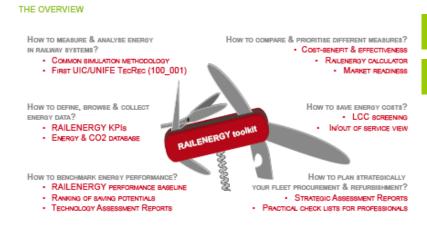


Improve: Reducing our carbon footprint

- > Energy & CO₂ database
- > EcoPassenger & EcoTransIT
- > Energy driving
- > Energy Billing
- > Railenergy



RAILENERGY MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS ALLOCATED IN A TOOLBOX

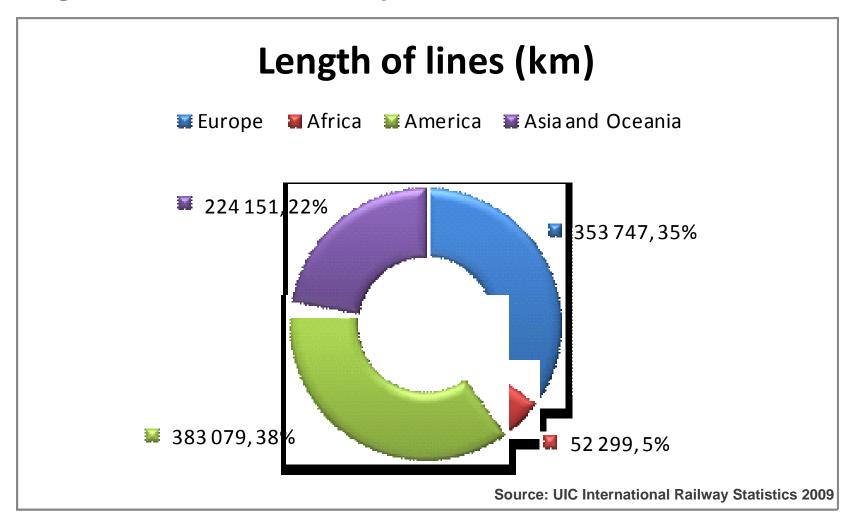


www.ecopassenger.org

www.ecotransit.org

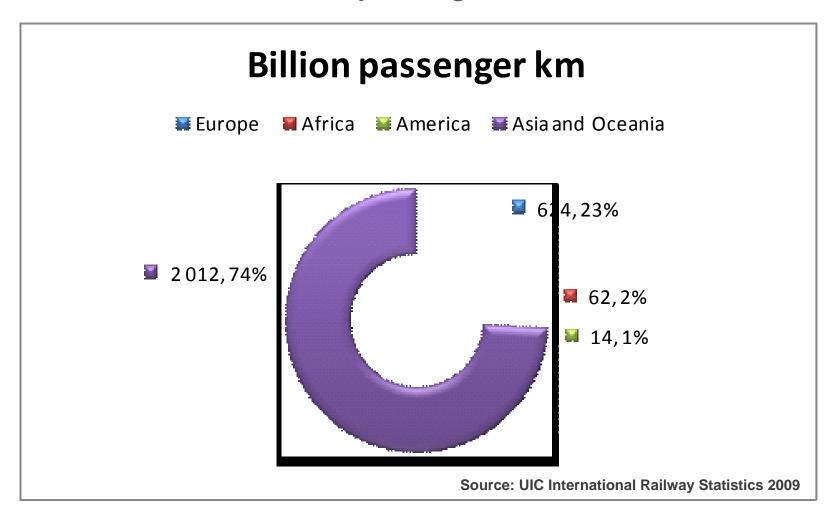


Largest rail networks in Europe, Asia, North America





Asia dominates in terms of passenger volume





Total Freight transport volume equally in America, Europe, Asia

